

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

holding any body in slavery. They are held by mere brute lawless force, and by nothing else. This clause cannot apply to them.

4. 'On claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'—This in its connection, describes a person who, under the laws of a State, owes to another person a debt which has been lawfully contracted under the laws of the State relating to contracts.

But nothing can be 'due' from a slave, a 'chattel'—a piece of 'Property.'—Property is never indebted to its owner. Chattels never contract debts! And accordingly the slave code says, 'A slave can make no contract.'—Consequently, nothing can be 'due' from him.

If any person is claimed legally under this clause, he must be claimed by some one to whom the 'service or labor is due.' And the debt must be legally proved. It must be shown that the person whose 'service or labor' is thus 'claimed' has contracted a debt, which he has not discharged. But, when a slave master goes or sends into another State, for a fugitive, he claims him as a 'slave,' as his 'property,' and not as a 'person.' If he could succeed; (as he cannot) in substantiating that claim, he would only prove that nothing is, or can be 'due' to him from the fugitive, and consequently that this clause of the Constitution makes no provision for his being 'delivered up.'

Once more. We omitted to say that the phrase, 'held to service and labor in this clause, is a legal phrase, and is equivalent to the phrase 'bound to service' in the 'apprenticeship clause' previously considered. The two clauses, at these points, harmonize, and mutually throw light upon each other.

1. The Constitution does not ask whether the 'heretofore' whose rendition it provides is held by State laws as an apprentice, a slave, a horse, a chattel personal, or as real estate. The only questions asked are, Is this being a person? And is this person held to service or labor under the laws of the State from which he escaped? If so, the Constitutional obligation is clear.

2. 'Held to service or labor.'—Some slaves, says the *Principia*, do not labor. Very well; but those who do not, are certainly held to service, and as for that, they are held to labor also, and the master puts them to it according to law whenever he chooses so to do.

3. A slave can not be held as such under any law, says the *Principia*, and therefore, this clause does not refer to them. To make this argument of any force, it is necessary to change the definition of the word law, to give it a significance not demanded by the wants of the people, and which would be utterly useless except to disprove a fact in order to build up a theory.

4. A slave can make no contracts, consequently 'nothing can be due from him. Another false assumption. Is nothing due in the way of 'service or labor' from the child to the parent, because no contract has been made? Is nothing due in the way of 'service or labor' from the apprentice to his master, because he has himself made no contract, having perforce been indentured contrary to his wishes and against his remonstrances? Is nothing due in the way of 'service or labor' from the pauper boy to his master, because he has made no contract, having been bound out by the guardians of the poor? Is nothing due to the State in the way of 'service or labor' from the man who has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, and without the formality of a contract? The fact is, these persons and slaves are about the only classes 'held to service or labor' under state laws. Freeman who make contracts are not 'held to service or labor' by these contracts, and cannot be exacted of them—they are simply held to damages for the non-fulfillment of their contracts.

The *Principia* tells its readers that the term 'held to service or labor' is equivalent to the term 'bound to service' in the apprenticeship clause. 'We should think it was a good deal more than equivalent—as well as that the term 'held to service or labor' while it includes the slave, also includes 'those bound to service for a term of years.' The greater of course includes the lesser—the class embraces the subdivision; but don't call the lesser equivalent to the greater, or the division equal to the class.

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.

Those who attempt to divide American politics from Christian morality, will hardly subject themselves to reprehension for violating the command "What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder," for in the present state of affairs morality has as little affinity with politics, as politics has connection with morality. The split between them is as marked as the division in the Democratic party, and we fear more irreconcilable, and tending to perpetuate an irrepressible conflict between the opposing forces. It would be as reasonable to ask the Japanese to square their conduct by the code of Christian ethics, as to demand of politicians that their course be governed by principles of morality. You can hardly hope to have them even politically consistent, to say nothing about their being morally so.

The admirers of Lincoln are very unaccountably parading before the public eye a chapter in his political history which one would imagine they would wish to have expunged from the record, instead of bringing it out for a party airing. We refer to his course in regard to the Mexican war. When a member of Congress he voted that the war was 'unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President,' and addressing the Democrats, he said,

"The marching an army into the midst of a peaceful Mexican settlement, frightening the inhabitants away, leaving the growing crops and other property to destruction, to who may appear a perfectly aimable, peaceful, unprovoked procedure; but it does not appear so to us. So to call such an act, to us appears no other than a naked, impudent absurdity, and we speak of it accordingly."

Political consistency would seem to require that one who opposed the war as unnecessary, and denounced it unconstitutional, would not furnish means to continue it—extending and perpetuating the piratical injustice committed upon an unoffending neighboring Republic. That unnecessary war which was unconstitutionally commenced might have been brought to an abrupt termination by the withholding of supplies, but Abraham Lincoln, on behalf of himself and other Whig members of Congress, too loudly declared, "With few individual exceptions, you have constantly had our vote here for all necessary supplies," and his friends have emphasized his declarations with italics and small caps, glorifying in that which ought to cover their candidate with guilty shame. Of what use is it to denounce an act with your lips, if you support it with your pocket? The Democrats who maintained that the war was just, and

constitutional, and necessary, and who furnished men and money to carry on just, and constitutional, and necessary contest, are infinitely more deserving of respect than are Abraham Lincoln and his Whig associates who aided in continuing an act which they believed unjust, unconstitutional, and unnecessary.

Referring to the action of the soldiers whom he hired to butcher the Mexicans, he said, "I think of all those brave men as Americans in whose proud fame, as an American, I too have a stand. Many of them Whig and Democrats, are my constituents, and personal friends; and I think them one and all, for the high imperishable honor they have conferred on our Common State."

Imperishable honor won by human butchery, by unnecessary and unconstitutional invasion of a neighboring territory, by throwing bombshells into the midst of women and children, by punishing with sword and bayonet, by bullet and cannon ball those who resisted organized gangs of American freebooters!

Would that we could appeal from Republicans drunk with political excitement, to Republicans sober. But the fit is on them. They are bound to have their spleen, and to pay for it in the drunkard's price, sacrificing—those of them who have it—principles and self-respect. After a season of debauch we trust they will have enough manhood left them to arise from the ditch in which they have wallowed, and clothed with sobriety, and in their right mind, resolve to sin no more.

From the New Orleans Enquirer.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has seen some curious old record and papers, and says the most interesting of these relics is the following proclamation, more than one hundred years ago, which cannot fail to stir the pseudo-philanthropists of Exter Hall, by disclosing the fact that under the Royal Government of England, "in the 33d reign of our Sovereign Lord, King George II, any person was fully authorized to 'lawfully kill and destroy' a runaway slave, 'without being liable to any penalty by so doing'." The present humane laws on the subject should cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of British abolitionists who talk about the 'cruelty' of the present slave system of the Southern States.

Hanover, N. H.—By Richard Johnson and William Taylor—

Gent—Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the said county.

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, We have been credibly informed that one Mullatto Man Slave, named Neiss, belonging to Duncan Graham, of the County of Carolina, merch't, is a runaway, now lying hid, lurking and doing mischief within this county; Therefore, in His Majesty's Name, we hereby require the said slave forthwith to surrender himself or to return home to his master. We also require the sheriff of the County aforesaid to make diligent search, and to apprehend the said slave, and deliver him to his master, or to commit to the goal of this County, there to remain until he shall be claimed by his owner, or otherwise discharged as the law directs. And the said Sheriff is hereby empowered to raise and take with him such Power of his County as he shall think fit and necessary for the effectual apprehending the said out-lying slave: And we further declare; If the said slave shall not surrender himself, nor return home immediately, after due publication of these presents, that then any Person whatsoever, may lawfully kill and destroy him without being liable to any Penalty for so doing. And hereof all Persons are required to take notice.—Given under our Hands and Seals, this 12th Day of April, Sovereign Lord, King George the Second.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Wm. TAYLOR.

It is said—with what truth we will not assert—that a denizen of a village can best ascertain what he will have for dinner at home, by seeking information from his neighbors. From the above article the South would appear in utter ignorance concerning the character of her own laws and practices, and in order to get enlightenment, we advise her to ask her Northern neighbors for information. She will learn from them that Southern newspapers sometimes contain advertisements offering rewards for runaway and outlawed negroes, so many dollars for them 'dead or alive,' and giving information that if not taken alive 'satisfactory proof will be required of their having been killed,' before the reward is paid. Indeed, so little progress has the South made out of the barbarisms of the time of George II, that she retains upon her statute book laws which are *fac similes* of the very one referred to in the 'curious old record,' as witness the following from Heywood's Manual—a digest of the laws of North Carolina—and of the repeal of which law we have never yet been informed.—Mr. H. says, 'A slave outlawed for running away, lurking in swamps, and doing mischief, may be lawfully killed by any person.'

The Richmond Enquirer need not have gone back to George II, to find a record of such detestable practices. In its own state, under the reign of no other George than George Washington, it would have found a law authorizing any two justices of the peace to outlaw slaves who had run away, were outlawing, and doing mischief; which act of outlawry gave permission to any one to kill them. It was not until 1792 that Virginia repealed all her acts of outlawry; so it is not hardly fitting for her to turn up her nose at the philanthropists of Exter Hall, and thank the Lord that her sons are not as other men were, who lived in the State a century and a half since.

THE BUGLE ALL RIGHT.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, of this place, puts up the following as its ticket:

Principles, not men.
OUR CANDIDATES:
For President, TRUTH.
For Vice-President, JUSTICE.

OUR PLATFORM.
Resolved, That righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

Exactly our ticket, only we call the name of the first candidate LINCOLN instead of Truth, and of the second HAMLIN, instead of Justice, as the Bugle does. They mean the same thing, however. Glad to see the Bugle come out so boldly for the 'Chicago nominees.' It is a favorable symptom of returning reason.

'Dad,' queried a boy of his father, 'how many legs has a calf, calling its tail one?' 'Five,' of course,' replied the father. 'No it hasn't,' responded the son, 'for calling the tail a leg don't make it one.'

'THE BUGLE ALL RIGHT.'—Such being the testimony of the *Salem Republican*, we hope the Republicans of Columbiana County will make a note of it, and send in their names not only for the campaign paper, but as permanent subscribers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'A Dream' has already appeared in the Bugle, and we do not care to publish it again.

We sometimes receive well written articles which we would gladly publish did they not open up for discussion subjects not legitimately connected with anti-slavery, and which therefore renders them out of place in the organ of an Anti-Slavery Society.

Those persons who have sent clubs of five for the campaign Bugle, have a right to send an additional name or names at the same rate per year as the club.

AN UNUSUAL TREAT.—We were prepared to expect much when it was announced that Alf. Burnett—as he is popularly called—would furnish an evening's entertainment to the people of Salem on Wednesday last, but our expectations were more than realized, and we left the Hall with the firm conviction that the press, in its notices of this gentleman—extravagant as its language sometimes seemed—has scarcely done him justice. His introductory upon poetry, the deep, thrilling pathos of some passages, alternating with the irresistible comicality of others, caused the audience to pass from tears to laughter, and from laughter to tears at the will of the speaker. The pulling down of the pushing up of a hat brim was all the change of costume needed to present two very different characters who took part in a comic debate by which he illustrated the eloquence, argumentative power, and historical knowledge of the Lyceum debaters of the Egypt of Illinois. The last part of his performance, his appearance in seven different and very distinct characters, involving a change of costume with a celerity which can only be appreciated when seen, and his life-like delineation of each character, evidenced the possession of a genius, and a versatility of talent by which may readily be solved the problem of his success.

We hope Mr. Burnett will feel so well satisfied with his reception here; that he will put Salem down on his visiting list. Though reformers have a stern work to do, they should also be philosophers enough to recognize the fact, that there is also 'a time to laugh,' and we confidently assert that that time is when Burnett is around.

THE PARADES OF HARPER'S FERRY exhibited here last week, does not, we think, rejoice in much artistic merit. The various scenes were pictures of the most ordinary sort, and though their effect, considered as a work of art, cannot be very elevated, the explanatory remarks which accompanied them will have a good moral result. They contained considerable latent anti-slavery, and tended to enlist sympathy with John Brown, and indignation against his captors and executioners.

If the figures designed to represent Wendell Phillips and Rev. Mr. McKim of Boston—for so was designated J. Miller McKim of Philadelphia—at the closing scene of North Elba, are to be taken as samples of the truthfulness of the other personal representations, we should think any one named as appearing upon the canvass would be justified in bringing a suit against the proprietors for false representation.

Don't forget the Horticultural exhibition on Saturday the 4th.

FOURTH OF JULY AT NORTH ELBA.

[The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted at the above named meeting.]

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, this being the 84th Anniversary of the American independence from the tyrannical control of the King and Government of Great Britain;—and whereas, the principles enunciated in that immortal declaration assert the sacred right of each member of the human family to the possession of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness';—and whereas, there are now held in the most degrading bondage in one-half of this boasted land of freedom, four millions of persons who are deprived of all the essential requisites which constitute individual, civil and religious liberty;—and whereas, it would seem as if this nation, in the blindness of intemperate pride, glories in the shame which renders the land infamous, branding with the name of 'felon' those who, believing in the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence, dared to put into deeds the words of Jesus, and in their lives practice what Bunker Hill and Yorktown taught the race, refusing no place for the noblest of men but the prison and the scaffold;—

Resolved, That we, here assembled, standing around the mound which covers all that was mortal of our late friend, neighbor and fellow-citizen, John Brown, of immortal memory,—with the glorious events of his long life of self-sacrifice and martyr heroism fresh in our minds, and remembering—as he did, 'those in bonds as bound with them'—do reaffirm our unalterable faith in the principles of Universal Freedom, and reiterate our determination, by ALL ANY MEANS, to aid the slave to become free, leaving to each individual conscience the sole right of determining in what manner and at what time these principles shall be translated into acts.

Resolved, That we extend a warm and cordial greeting to those of the immortal twenty-one who followed John Brown to Virginia, and have survived that scene—the Bunker Hill of the enslaved race—and to-day are in safety with us. It is fitting in this presence, and on this anniversary, that our welcome should be earnest, and our thanks hearty and warm to those who, by a spirit of heroic sacrifice have renewed our faith in humanity and our trust in the eternal justice of God.

Resolved, That we, the men and women of Essex County here assembled, extend a hearty welcome and cordial greeting to our noble fellow-citizen, Thad. Gas Hyatt, whose recent incarceration within a loathsome prison and slave pen at Washington City, because he would not permit tyranny to be consummated in his person, by submission to an unconstitutional usurpation by the U. S. Senate, deserves, and we hope will receive, in the persons of the recent Senators who allowed the inquiry to be consummated, the strongest condemnation of the people of the free States; and for the noble spirit with which our friend met the issue, we return our heartfelt thanks, and assure him he has won the gratitude of both the present and future.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Jas. Valentine, a negro drayman, was arrested this morning by Deputy Marshal Jenkins on the supposition that he was Benj. Hard, a fugitive slave. On the hearing it was proved that Valentine was a native of New Jersey and has been a resident here for thirty years, and the case was dismissed. Valentine was roughly handled when he was arrested, and has in consequence commenced legal proceedings against the officers. There is great indignation among his friends.

Col. Forney defines his position again. He says, he will vote the pure Douglas Electoral ticket, and in so doing 'will carry out the publicly expressed wish of Stephen A. Douglas himself.' Forney says further that he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, without pledge to any member of Congress, or to any other person, and without asking for a vote.

LIVING BY THE PEN.—The Buffalo Republican says: 'It is a fact not generally known, but most creditable to Mrs. Douglas that prior to her marriage she supported and educated her brother with means acquired with her pen.'

The word 'pen' being indefinite, it may not be improper to explain that Mrs. Douglas' father, being an 'auditor,' she was for years whilst a girl rated as a \$1,000 clerk of the treasury at Washington.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.
The friends of the slave will meet in Convention, under the auspices of the Marshall county (Iowa) Anti-Slavery Society at Minerva school-house, Marshall county, Iowa, on Saturday and Sunday, August 25th, and 26th, 1860. All are invited to attend.

SALEM QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.
Will hold its next session at Fairmount, commencing Sunday, August 19th 1860, at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

ESTHER HARRIS, }
ISAAC TRESMOTT, } Clerks.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.
Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing will speak on the question of our relations and duties to the American Slave—

At Auburn, Georgia Co., Sunday, August 5th. Parkman, Georgia Co., Sunday, August, 12th. Mrs. Griffing will also attend meetings at other places in the intervals between these meetings, as circumstances may direct.

The Sunday meetings may be arranged by the friends in the places above named at such hour of the day as will best accommodate the audience.

BOOKS! BOOKS!
Will our friends send in their orders for RICHARD'S LIFE OF JOHN BROWN, Price 1.00.

THE LITTON OF TERROR, showing how the rights of northern men are trampled upon by the South—a pamphlet which Republicans would find a good campaign document, price 10 cents.
THE RIGHT WAY THE SAFE WAY, by Lydia Maria Child, showing the beneficial results of emancipation in the West Indies and elsewhere, price 10 cents.
We have also other pamphlets and tracts on hand, some for sale, and some for gratuitous distribution.

Since my announcement of the new rural discovery for the cure of Neuralgia, Ague, &c., several persons have called on me personally; some from a distance, costing them more than I charge for the remedy. For the reason that after receiving it each one has found this a useless expense of time and money. I will say again as I tried to make plain before, it can be sent by mail and the plant is so well known and the application so simple, that no one can fail in its proper application. I will hereafter trust to sending it for \$1.50 to any one at a distance who needs it, who will promise to send me the other \$1.50 as soon as an effectual cure is performed. See third page of No. 760 of 769 of this paper. J. D. C. Columbiana, Ohio, July 28, 1860.

SALEM, August 1st, 1860.
We would most respectfully inform you, that we have this day commenced our

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALES,

SUMMER GOODS,

REMNANTS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

Sales to continue during the month, in which time we feel determined to close out the above stock, preparatory to receiving New Fall Goods. An early call is solicited.

Yours, Truly,

J. & L. SCHILLING.

Mrs. H. F. M. BROWN,
288 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, O.
Has for sale
ECHOES OF HARPER'S FERRY.—Speeches, Sermons, Letters, Poems and other utterances of the leading minds of America and Europe, called forth by John Brown's invasion of Virginia. She will send it, postage paid, on the receipt of \$1.25.
July 14, 1860.—At.

BROADWAY
CLOTH & CLOTHING
HOUSE.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.
[SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.]

The Largest and Cheapest Clothing House in the country! Our large assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing is all of our own make, and made up of Goods bought directly of the Manufacturers and Importers, and all articles are Guaranteed as Represented to be purchased. Our stock of Furnishing Goods comprises everything in the line.

Men and Boys. We have constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Seasonable Piece Goods of Every description, adapted to Men's and Boy's Wear, which we will sell by the yard, or make up to order in a superior manner. It is well known that our Cutter, Mr. Cowen, stands unsurpassed in his profession, and that we keep the best workmen to make up our work: Our motto is 'Ready Pay—Quick Sales and Small Profits!' Goods received from the East weekly. Fashions received monthly.

N. B.—We have opened a House at ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO, in the new and elegant store-room, west end of the Buckeye House, where Goods can be bought at the same low rates as at our house in Salem. We thank the Public for their past liberal patronage and shall use every exertion to merit its continuance and increase.

H. WEEKS & CO.,
Sign of the American Flag.
May 14, 1859.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE,
\$1.50 PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ISAAC TRESMOTT is daily authorized to receive all monies on account of subscriptions on the Bugle.

The Bugle can be obtained every Friday, at Isaac Trespott's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Oh.

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receipt for any monies paid on account of the paper.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.	
Fast Line leaves Pittsburg,	1.00 a m
: : : Columbiana	3.28 a m
: : : Salem	3.54 a m
: : : Alliance	4.22 a m
Arrives at Crestline	8.40 a m
Mail Train Leaves Pittsburg	8.15 a m
: : : Columbia	11.23 a m
: : : Salem	11.54 a m
: : : Alliance	12.45 p m
Arrives at Crestline	5.40 p m
Express Train Leaves Pittsburg	12.45 p m
: : : Columbiana	3.28 p m
: : : Salem	3.40 p m
: : : Alliance	4.25 p m
Arrives at Crestline	8.30 p m

GOING EAST.	
Express Train Leaves Crestline	6.15 p m
: : : Alliance	10.30 p m
: : : Salem	11.00 p m
: : : Columbiana	11.23 p m
Arrives at Pittsburg	2.15 a m
Mail Train Leaves Crestline	6.45 a m
: : : Alliance	11.20 a m
: : : Salem	11.54 a m
: : : Columbiana	12.18 p m
Arrives at Pittsburg	3.05 p m
Fast Train Leaves Crestline	12.45 p m
: : : Alliance	4.40 p m
: : : Salem	6.00 p m
: : : Columbiana	6.36 p m
Arrives at Pittsburg	8.05 p m

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL
ROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, June 11th, 1860—
Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Mail, 7.25 a m, arrive in Cleveland, 9.50 a m
Express, 3.25 p m arrive in Cleveland, 7.55 p m

GOING SOUTH.
Mail, 10.06 a m arrive in Pittsburg 2.45 p m
Mail, 10.06 a m arrive in Wheeling 5.05 p m
Express, 8.55 p m arrive in Pittsburg, 1.40 a m
Express, 8.55 p m arrive in Wheeling 5.00 a m

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cleveland, 7.30 a m and 5.55 p m
Pittsburg, 1.00 a m and 12.45 p m
Wheeling, 10.10 a m and 9.45 p m
J. N. McOULLOUGH, Prest.
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.

NEW HAT & CAP STORE.
M. R. Robinson, offers for sale at the new HAT STORE.

In Salem. (North side of Main Street, four doors East of the Farmers Bank.)
HATS AND CAPS.

In great variety of style and material. Call and examine his stock, and decide for yourselves concerning the quality of his goods, and the reasonableness of his prices.
Salem, April 7th, 1860.

WEST & WILSON, DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE THIRTY DOLLARS.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED!

FOR SALE AT

M. R. ROBINSON'S

HAT AND CAP STORE.

AT THE
SALEM EXCHANGE.
You will find a Good Assortment of DRESS SILKS.

BEREAGE, CHALLIES, DELANES, ORGAN DIES, FRENCH LAWS AND POPLINS. A good variety of SHAWLS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CRAPE, (COLORED AND WHITE,) CHANGEABLE AND BLACK SILK, TRIBET, STELLA AND BROCHA.

Bonnets, [Hats, Shakers Hoods, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, No. of every kind, Straw, Soft and Silk Hats, Lisle Thread, Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts, Hosiery, READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND MADE TO ORDER.

THE VERY-BEST QUALITY OF GROCERIES AND SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Salem, April 27, 1860. JACOB HEATON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL'S

genteel Boarding House,

No. 832 South Street, below Ninth, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
REV. STEPHEN SMITH, REV. WM. DOUGLASS, REV. JACOB U. WHITE, MR. WM. H. RILEY, MR. THOS. J. DORSET, MR. WM. WHIPPER, April 2-ly '60 p'd.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER

A large and well selected assortment, of Cheap and Beautiful
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Just received at ISAAC TRESMOTT'S.
BOTANIC Medicines for Sale!
The subscriber offers for sale her entire stock of medicines, together with all the fixtures for preparing the same, at her residence on high street, Salem, Ohio.
C. L. CHURCH.
March 1st, 1860.

LADIES,

YOU WHO DO NOT WANT TO BE HUMBUGGED WITH OLD GOODS AND OLD STYLES, AT OLD PRICES.

But would prefer New Goods and New Styles, at prices 20 per cent less than the market, will do well to call at the

CHEAP CORNER

J. & L. SCHILLING,
SALEM, OHIO.

Who are now in receipt of their SECOND LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS.

Comprising a splendid array of Dress Goods of New and beautiful Styles, White Crape and Silken Shawls, Silk, Chantilly and French Lace Mantillas, and

Points of the New Paris Styles, A large variety of richly Trimmed Fashionable Bonnets, Embroideries in Satin, very Cheap, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Great variety of New Style Trimmings, Full Line of White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves and Quantities; and when it comes to Domestic Goods, such as Prints, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Sheet-

ings, and Shirtings, Pillow Case Cottons, Table Cloths, Towellings, Men's and Boy's cottonades, &c. We defy competition by men, even professing to sell at first cost. Our Stock of Carpets, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Glass and Queensware, Wall and Window Paper, Groceries, &c., &c., were never better.

We claim for the above stock, unusual attraction, and owing to the fact that no other house in Salem has visited the East, for a Second Stock of Goods for the Season, we claim more than ordinary superiority. Call early and examine for yourselves. Thankful for past favors, We remain, Yours, &c., J. & L. SCHILLING

Salem, June 23, '60